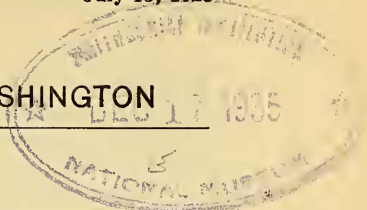


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SIXTEEN NEW BIRDS FROM BRAZIL AND GUIANA.

BY W. E. CLYDE TODD.

Preliminary studies of the rich material received by the Carnegie Museum from French Guiana and the Amazon Valley in Brazil continue to disclose the existence of new species and races of birds in these parts. In the present paper, which is the twelfth of the series to appear in these Proceedings, sixteen new forms, belonging to the Families Troglodytidae, Turdidae, Tyrannidae, and Pipridae, are named and described, all from the collections made by Mr. Samuel M. Klages. Measurements are in millimeters, as heretofore, and the names of colors are adapted from Mr. Robert Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature." Acknowledgments are due to Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Mr. Ludlow Griscom, and Dr. C. E. Hellmayr for aid in placing certain of these new forms.

Thryophilus griseus, sp. nov.

Adult (sexes alike): above, including pileum, uniform light Chætura drab, the wings externally the same color, with faint traces of dusky bars or spots; tail neutral gray, irregularly barred with black, the lateral rectrices with the inner webs mostly black; slight superciliaries dull whitish; under parts smoke gray, slightly paler on the throat, slightly darker (light grayish olive) on the flanks; longer under tail-coverts with faint dusky bars; "iris grayish white; feet slate-color; bill blackish above, grayish below." Wing (type), 56; tail, 36; bill, 15.5; tarsus, 20.5.

This remarkable new species, while agreeing in structural characters with *Thryophilus* (save for its rather shorter tail), apparently has no close relatives in that genus. In its plain grayish coloration it bears a strong superficial resemblance to *Odontorhynchus cinereus*, but in size and proportions is very different. The description is based on a series of fourteen specimens, all from the same locality, Hyutanahan, on the upper Río Purús, where Mr. Klages says it occurs sparingly, and spends much of its time on the ground.

Type, No. 88,339, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Hyutanahan, Río Purús, Brazil, March 25, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Turdus altiloquus*, sp. nov.**

Adult male: above dark brownish olive, slightly more brownish on the pileum and more olive on the upper tail-coverts; wings and tail dusky, externally like the back; under wing-coverts and axillaries ochraceous tawny; sides of head like the pileum; under parts pale buffy brown, paler on the throat, which is streaked with dusky, and passing into white on the under tail-coverts; "iris dark vinaceous red; bill uniform light ochraceous yellow; feet pale olivaceous brown." Adult female and immature male: similar to the adult male, but bill wholly black. Wing (type), 112; tail, 91; bill 20; tarsus, 29.

This fine new thrush is quite distinct from any other species from tropical America in its combination of characters. In the coloration of its under parts and under wing-coverts it suggests *T. obsoletus* and *T. hauxwelli*, but is not quite so brownish as those species, while the streaks on the throat are much more distinct. The bill, too, is yellow, not black, at least in the adult male. The upper parts are perhaps more like those of *T. olivater olivater* than of any other species, but the general color is less olivaceous, more brownish, with the head uniform with the back. In worn plumage all the colors are of course duller.

Mr. Klages has sent nine specimens of this form from the Rio Purús (Arimã) and Rio Solimões (São Paulo de Olivença, Tonantins, and Cavi-ana). He writes that it is "an inhabitant of the virgin forest, where it lives in the taller trees, usually perching in thick branches, so as to be very difficult to descry from the ground. It is a splendid songster and also a mimic of certain other species, whose notes are reproduced with such accuracy as readily to mislead one in quest of it. It is decidedly uncommon in the localities where we did manage to find it."

Type, No. 92,908, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil, September 14, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Lophotriccus congener*, sp. nov.**

Adult (sexes alike): above light olive green; tail dusky with yellowish citrine edgings; wings dusky, the remiges with narrow outer edgings of olive citrine, becoming wider, paler, and more yellowish on the inner secondaries; lesser wing-coverts like the back, middle and greater series black, edged and tipped with chalcedony yellow, forming two bands across the wing; elongated crest-feathers centrally black, margined with strontian yellow, passing into yellowish citrine on the forehead; sides of head dull yellowish citrine; under surface whitish, more or less washed with pale yellowish green, especially on the flanks and crissum, and streaked with dusky, especially on the throat and breast, leaving the middle of the abdomen and crissum unmarked; under wing-coverts and edge of wing picric yellow; bill dark above, paler at base below; feet pale (in skin). Wing (type), 54; tail, 39; bill, 9.5; tarsus, 15.

Compared with *Lophotriccus squamæcrista*, the present species has less greenish yellow suffusion below, while the crest feathers, which are broadly margined and tipped with ochraceous tawny in that form, are similarly

marked with a shade of yellow instead. This character serves to separate it as well from "*Cometornis*" *vitiosus* Bangs and Penard (Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoology, LXIV, 1921, 373), described from a single specimen supposed to have come from Peru. The new species is based on a series of fifteen specimens, all from São Paulo de Olivença on the upper Amazon. Females are markedly smaller than males, as in *L. squamacrista*.

Type, No. 95,226, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil, February 5, 1923; Samuel M. Klages.

***Lophotriccus eulophotes*, sp. nov.**

Adult (sexes alike): above light olive green; wings and tail dusky, with narrow outer margins of light olive green, becoming paler and more yellowish on the inner secondaries; elongated crest-feathers black centrally, margined with neutral gray, passing into buffy olive on the forehead; sides of head likewise buffy olive; under parts white, streaked with dusky grayish, especially on the throat, breast, and sides, the abdomen unstreaked medially, the sides, flanks, and crissum washed with reed yellow; under wing-coverts reed yellow; bill horn brown above, paler below; feet pale (in skin). Wing (type), 50; tail, 40; bill, 11; tarsus, 15.

This species differs from *Lophotriccus* "*spicifer*" in its larger size, whitish under parts, unbanded wings, and in particular by the decidedly larger crest, the longer feathers of which measure nearly 20 mm. from base to tip, being thus much more linear than in any other known species of this generic group—a circumstance which may eventually render its separation desirable. It does not require comparison with any other species of *Lophotriccus*, but bears a remarkable resemblance to *Colopteryx galeatus*. Five specimens, only one of which is a female, have been available for examination, all from the type-locality.

Type, No. 86,653, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil; December 23, 1921; Samuel M. Klages.

***Euscarthmus striaticollis griseiceps*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Euscarthmus striaticollis striaticollis* (Lafresnaye), but upper parts duller green, and pileum more grayish, less brownish.

Comparison of a series of twenty-four specimens of *Euscarthmus striaticollis* from the Tapajos River with five from Bahia, the type-locality, kindly loaned by the American Museum of Natural History, shows that the former belong to a well marked race, characterized by the duller coloration of the upper parts. In true *striaticollis* the back is dull warbler green, while in the new form it is between serpentine green and yellowish olive; the pileum and sides of the head are dark olive gray instead of light brownish olive; and the under parts are a trifle paler yellow.

I am indebted to Mr. Ludlow Griscom for calling my attention to the distinctness of this new form.

Type, No. 73,369, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, June 30, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Snethlagea minima*, sp. nov.**

Adult (sexes alike): above olive green; tail dusky, the rectrices margined externally with olive green; wings dusky black, with narrow outer margins of olive green, becoming paler, yellower, and more prominent on the inner secondaries; greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with sulphur yellow, forming two conspicuous bands across the wing; sides of head Roman green, the loreal region paler; under parts dull sulphur yellow, pure on the abdomen and crissum, but elsewhere indistinctly streaked or flammulated with yellowish olive, the chin whitish; under wing-coverts sulphur yellow; bill dark brown above, paler at base below; feet brownish (in skin). Wing (type), 44; tail, 32; bill, 11; tarsus, 13.

This new species agrees with *Snethlagea minor* (Snethlage) in respect to form, proportion, shape of bill, open nostrils, etc., but differs conspicuously in size and color. It is decidedly less in all dimensions, while the under parts are more yellowish, less olivaceous; the upper parts, too, are brighter olive green, and the wing-bands much more distinct. Since it occurs in the same localities as *S. minor*, it is obviously a distinct species. No less than twelve specimens, from various localities on the Rio Tapajos, were sent in by Mr. Klages, together with eleven examples of *S. minor* from the same region.

Type, No. 77,080, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Itaituba, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, February 26, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

***Snethlagea minima pallens*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Snethlagea minima minima* as just described, but under parts paler, more whitish, with less yellowish suffusion.

Five specimens from localities on the Rio Purús and Manacapurú on the Rio Solimões indicate the existence of a well marked race of the species just described in the region in question, easily told by its paler, nearly whitish under parts, showing a yellowish wash mainly on the sides and crissum.

Type, No. 92,045, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil, July 19, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Taniotriccus klagesi*, sp. nov.**

Adult female: above dark medal bronze (between medal bronze and brownish olive), this color also extending to the exposed parts of the lesser wing-coverts; tail brownish dusky with paler, snuff brown edges; wings black, with a band at the base of the outer webs of the remiges cream-color, and the outer webs of the innermost secondaries also cream-color; the remaining remiges with slight brownish edgings, paler (seashell pink) terminally on the inner pair; under wing-coverts naphthalene yellow, and inner margins of the primaries below more or less buffy; pileum Kaiser brown, with median crest black; sides of head tawny, and throat paler, ochraceous buff; breast grayish (nearest olive gray), passing into whitish on the abdomen, the crissum with a faint yellowish tinge; "iris seal brown; feet dark purplish gray; bill black." Wing, 57; tail, 43; bill, 11.5; tarsus, 15.

Dr. C. E. Hellmayr, to whom the sole example of the present bird was shown at one time, pronounced it a *Taniotriccus*, heretofore known only from the type-specimen of *T. andrei* von Berlepsch and Hartert, described from the Caura River in Venezuela. Their type-example was admittedly immature, while the specimen on which the present description is based is an adult female. Allowing for the difference in age, it would appear that while the color of the head, upper parts, and wings is virtually the same in both species, *T. andrei* is colored differently below, whether or not it turns out, as von Berlepsch and Hartert suggest, that in the adult dress this part is black. It is of course possible that the adult male might be black, although such a color-difference between the sexes would be unique in the Platyrhynchinae. I feel fairly safe, therefore, in giving a name to the present bird, and propose to christen it in honor of its discoverer.

Type, No. 77,435, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Itaituba, Rio Tapajos, Brazil, March 13, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

***Phylloscartes virescens*, sp. nov.**

Adult (sexes alike): above dull green (nearest hellebore green), the pileum duller; tail dusky, with margins of mignonette green; wings dusky black, margined externally with mignonette green, these margins widening and passing into sea-foam green on the inner secondaries; lesser wing-coverts like the back; middle and greater coverts dusky, broadly tipped with light chalcidony yellow, forming two bands across the wing; eye-ring pale yellowish white; under parts light chalcidony yellow, anteriorly shaded with serpentine green; under wing-coverts naphthalene yellow; "iris dull ochraceous yellow; feet plumbeous; bill black above, white below, with dark tip." Wing (type), 58; tail, 53; bill, 11.5; tarsus, 15.5.

"This interesting new species differs from *P. ventralis* (Temminck) of southeast Brazil by decidedly longer wings, much darker (less yellowish) green upper parts, broader as well as paler yellow wing-bands, more extensive yellow wash on the inner secondaries, more whitish lores and ocular region, and much paler yellow under parts. In structure, the two species agree very well together, the tarsus of the new bird being slightly shorter, if anything" (C. E. Hellmayr, in letter). I have confirmed these observations by actual comparison of specimens kindly forwarded by Dr. Hellmayr. The species is based upon four specimens in the Klages collection, all from the same locality.

Type, No. 65,327, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Pied Saut, Oyapock River, French Guiana. December 12, 1917; Samuel M. Klages.

***Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Myiozetetes granadensis granadensis* Lawrence of Panama, Costa Rica, etc., but somewhat larger, and upper parts darker, the white area on the forehead almost obsolete.

Myiozetetes granadensis, described from Panama, has long been known to range southward to Peru, but scarcity of material from this part has thus far prevented the making of critical comparisons. Dr. Hellmayr

(Archiv für Naturgeschichte, LXXXV, 1919, 56), however, remarked on the large size of an example from Yurimaguas, Peru, and suggested the desirability of examining a larger series from the upper Amazon. With three specimens in fresh plumage from this region before me, I find no difficulty in telling them from a series of Costa Rican birds in similar condition by the characters above given. The upper parts are nearer olive green, instead of yellowish olive, as in the northern birds, and the gray of the crown is a shade darker, while the pale forehead, so conspicuous in true *granadensis*, is barely indicated. The type measures: wing, 92; tail, 74; bill, 14.5; tarsus, 17. The other two specimens come from Tonantins, on the Rio Solimões.

Type, No. 96,489, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil, April 17, 1923; Samuel M. Klages.

***Myiobius barbatus amazonicus*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Myiobius barbatus barbatus* (Gmelin) of Guiana, etc., but under parts purer and more uniform yellow, with less dark shading on the throat and breast; the crissum also paler.

With seven specimens in good condition from the Rio Purús and Rio Solimões now before me, I am prepared to recognize the birds of this region as a geographical race of *barbatus*, from which they differ as above indicated, the characters standing out well when series are compared. The records for Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, and for Manaéapurú, Rio Solimões, and Avojutuba, Rio Negro, referred to in my revision of this genus (cf. these Proceedings, Volume 35, 1922, 17-38), belong to the new form. Measurements of type: wing, 65; tail, 55; bill, 10.5; tarsus, 16.

Type, No. 87,946, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Hyutananhan, Rio Purús, Brazil, February 13, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pipra aureola aurantiicollis*, subsp. nov.**

Adult male similar to the same sex of *Pipra aureola aureola* Linnaeus, but red of under parts less "solid" and more restricted, not invading the throat, which is cadmium yellow, almost uniform. Female apparently not different from that of *aureola*.

Although Dr. Hellmayr (Ibis, 1906, 6-8) claims that specimens from the Amazon are not to be distinguished from Guiana birds, our series of males from Santarem (nineteen specimens) are clearly subspecifically distinct from another series (twenty-nine specimens) from French Guiana, assumed to represent true *aureola*, for which Surinam is the accepted type-locality. The paler, more orange throat and less amount of red on the under parts are conspicuous as the two series lie side by side, although certain individual specimens might be hard to distinguish, considered alone. From *P. aureola flavicollis* the new race differs in having the throat decidedly more orange, instead of yellow, *not* abruptly defined from the red. It is interesting to note that its range is separated from that of *aureola* by the interposition of *flavicollis*, which is the form that occurs at Obidos, on the north bank of the Amazon, nearly opposite Santarem. Apparently,

there is no name available for the new race, since *Pipra aureola flaviceps* of Riker and Chapman (Auk, VIII, 1891, 24) was merely a *lapsus* for *flavicollis*.

Type, No. 72,767, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Amazon River, Brazil, May 13, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pipra anomala*, sp. nov.**

Adult male: above olive green, shaded with glossy black, most decided anteriorly; wing-coverts centrally black, externally like the back; wings dull black, the secondaries with olive green outer edgings, becoming broader on the inner ones; tail black, with outer edgings olive green; pileum and nape deep orange chrome; auricular and circumorbital region black, which is carried forward in a narrow line above the lores to the extreme forehead; throat light orange yellow medially, cadmium yellow laterally, continuous with a narrow band of the same color which connects with the orange of the nape, behind the ear-coverts; breast washed with cadmium orange, forming a brightly colored band, which fades posteriorly into maize yellow, becoming nearly white on the middle of the abdomen; flanks washed with olive gray; under tail-coverts olivaceous black; edge of wing raw sienna; under wing-coverts and axillaries white; "iris yellowish ivory, faintly tinged with pinkish; feet dark plum purple; bill black above, dark pearl gray with black edges below." Wing (type), 74; tail, 38; bill, 12; tarsus, 15.

This remarkable new species is based on a single specimen, which at first sight looks as if it were a young bird, but upon closer examination seems to be fully adult. The peculiar combination of characters it exhibits is paralleled by no other species of *Pipra*. In the coloration of the under parts it somewhat resembles *Pipra fasciicauda* Hellmayr, but the pattern above is very different, and the pattern of the sides of the head is unique in the group, I believe. The outer pair of rectrices are 6 mm. shorter than the central pair. Mr. Klages writes that it is "found on the low *mesa* back of Santarem in the dense forest. Apparently of extremely rare occurrence."

Type, No. 72,471, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Amazon River, Brazil, May 1, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pipra chloromelæna*, sp. nov.**

Adult male: above varying from dusky green to greenish slate black, darkest anteriorly, more greenish posteriorly; wings black, margined externally with Danube green; tail dusky, with edgings of Danube green; crown salvia blue, produced to the nape medially, where it is tinged with light violet blue; forehead, superciliary region, sides of head, and throat black, usually with a faint greenish tinge, increasing on the breast into dull blackish green, passing into primrose yellow on the abdomen, shaded laterally with dark greenish; under wing-coverts dusky with a greenish shade; "iris carmine; feet dark brownish gray; bill black above, grayish white below, with edges light gray." Adult female: above, including wings and tail externally, spinach green, almost uniform; throat and breast

spinach green, with paler streaking; abdomen barium yellow, shaded with greenish on the sides. Wing (type), 60; tail, 29; bill, 10.5; tarsus, 13.5.

Our series of this species consists of nine specimens, all from the same locality, Nova Olinda. Compared with *P. caelesti-pileata*, of which we have a good series from Hyutanahan, farther up the Rio Purús, the present species differs conspicuously in its much darker coloration. The upper parts in the male of the new form are dark-colored, almost blackish, with a greenish blue shade, not uniform spinach green, as in *P. caelesti-pileata*; the throat and breast are also almost black, not dark cress green to cress green; and the yellow of the posterior under parts is duller, more restricted, and more shaded with greenish. The blue cap, too, is appreciably deeper blue, with the bases of the feathers dark-colored, instead of light methyl blue, with the bases of the feathers distinctly greenish like the back. Females of the two species are very much alike, but in *P. chloromelæna* the yellow of the under parts averages duller and more restricted.

Type, No. 92,314, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil, August 1, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pipra chloromelæna arimensis*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Pipra chloromelæna chloromelæna* nobis, above described, but general coloration less intense, the adult male with the upper parts not so dark, more Danube green, darkest anteriorly, becoming deep dull yellow green (No. 1) on the upper tail-coverts; pileum much paler, light cerulean blue, with a darker lateral and posterior edge; under parts with more greenish suffusion, the throat dull blackish green or dusky dull green, brightening on the breast into empire green, and passing into barium yellow posteriorly, shaded with dull greenish.

This is most probably the same bird as that from Humaytha, Rio Madeira, which Dr. Hellmayr (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XIV, 1907, 359) refers to under the head of *Pipra caelesti-pileata*, since he remarks on its darker coloration as compared with the type of that species, but thinks the differences will prove to be not significant. With a good series of both *P. caelesti-pileata* and the present form before me, it is obvious that they represent two distinct species, but the latter is clearly only a subspecies of the form just described as *Pipra chloromelæna*. It is curious, however, that although farthest removed geographically from *P. caelesti-pileata*, it should nevertheless approach that form in its characters much more than typical *chloromelæna*. Females of all three forms are very similar. *P. chloromelæna arimensis* is represented by forty-six specimens from the type-locality.

Type, No. 92,997, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil, September 16, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pipra carbonata*, sp. nov.**

Adult male: above glossy black, the rump and upper tail-coverts washed with dusky blue; tail dusky, washed externally with dusky blue (inclining to dark greenish in some specimens); wings deep glossy black like the back,

with a slight purplish sheen in some lights; pileum salvia blue, with a darker (phenyl blue) lateral and posterior edge, extending in a point over the nape; forehead narrowly black; lores, sides of head, and under parts in general black, washed posteriorly with dull blue; under tail-coverts grayish olive; under wing-coverts dusky; bill blackish above, horn-color below; feet brownish (in skin). Adult female: above spinach green, the wings externally dull citrine; below barium yellow, throat paler, the breast and sides clouded and washed with spinach green; under wing-coverts dull yellowish. Wing (type), 61; tail, 29; bill, 9; tarsus, 14.

This species differs from *Pipra coronata* Spix in its deeper, blacker coloration, very obvious upon comparison in series, and it may eventually become necessary to reduce it to a subspecies of that form. It is close also to *Pipra velutina* von Berlepsch, from which it may readily be told by its decidedly bluish rump and upper tail-coverts, and by its much narrower and not sharply defined black forehead. From *Pipra hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, from the south bank of the Amazon, it differs in lacking any greenish on the wings and in its almost uniform under parts. There is a possibility that the *Pipra cyanocapilla* of Hahn (Vögel aus Asien, etc., XV, 1826, pl. 3, fig. 2) may belong here, although Dr. Hellmayr cites it as a synonym of *P. coronata* (Ibis, 1906, 32). *Pipra herbacea* Spix, based on a female, is indeterminable unless the exact locality could be ascertained.

Type, No. 96,723, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Tonantins, Rio Solimões, Brazil, June 13, 1923; Samuel M. Klages.